## AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 1, line 27 and ending on line 30 with the following rewritten paragraph.

Copies of visual presentation material are often distributed to the audience members. The distributed materials serve to document the presentation. The ~~distribute~~ distributed material can help audience members follow the presentation and can serve as study aids and/or reference material.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 4, line 23 and ending on page 4, line 27 with the following rewritten paragraphs.

FIGURE 7 is a diagram showing, in graphical form, the calculation of the blended screen of FIGURE 6~~.~~;

_____FIGURE 8 is a chart showing the reference screens of FIGURE 4 in relation to the color space of FIGURE 4 and to a set of calculated blended screens;

_____FIGURE 9 is a block diagram illustrating processing flow in an embodiment of the method of FIGURE 3;

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 14 at line 13 and ending on page 15 at line 21 with the following rewritten paragraphs.

Referring to FIGURE 9, preferably, when an embodiment uses on the fly screen blending, blending is done one dot location at a time. For example, a pixel address counter **914** generates an image address for an image pixel. A screen address generator **918** receives the image address and relates it to a screen dot location **510** using modular arithmetics. For example, a scanline number and a pixel position within a scanline are used to determine that the image pixel is related to, for instance, screen dot position (7,13). Where necessary, a color converter **922** is used to determine convenient pixel values from available pixel values. For example, a*b* values of the image pixel addressed by the pixel address counter **914**, are converted to more convenient hue and saturation values. A set of primary screens **926** is accessed. As described in reference to equation (1), the pixel hue value is used to select two of the primary screens **926** for blending. Additionally, the screen

dot location generated by the screen address generator **918** is used to select appropriate screen threshold values from the selected screens. For example, the threshold values from dot locations (7,13) from both $S_i$ and $S_j$ are selected for blending in a first blender **930**. In FIGURE 9, those threshold values are denoted as $v_i$ and $v_j$. As described in reference to equation (2), the pixel hue value is also used by the first blender **930**, to calculate weighing factors for each of the selected screens. The screen dot location is use to select an appropriate screen threshold value ~~form~~ from a neutral screen **934**. For example, the screen threshold value from location (7,13) of $S_0$ is selected for blending. In FIGURE 9, that threshold value is denoted as $v_0$. An intermediately blended threshold value is delivered from the first blender **930** to a second blender **938**. As described in reference to equation (5), the pixel saturation value is used, by the second blender **938**, to calculate weighing factors for the intermediate threshold value and the neutral screen $S_0$ threshold value. The output of the second blender is a final continuous screening tool threshold value. In FIGURE 9, the final continuous screening tool threshold value is denoted v. An image pixel luminance value L* is compared to the final continuous screening tool threshold value in a comparator **942**. The output of the comparator **942** is a binary output. The binary output indicates whether or not a mark is to be generated as the transform of the image pixel. This procedure is repeated for every image pixel in the image.

Referring to FIGURE 10, the method **310** of generating a single colorant version of a color image of FIGURE 3 is used to transform (step **318**) the color map of Africa (not shown), mentioned in reference to FIGURE 1. The color map of Africa is rendered (step **322**) as a textured black and white map of Africa **1010**. In contrast to the prior art black and white map of Africa **110**, in the textured map of Africa **1010** the Western Sahara **1014** is clearly distinguishable from Morocco **918**. Furthermore, Equatorial Guinea **1022** is clearly separate from its neighbor Gabon **1026**. Additionally, Somalia **1030** and Kenya **1034** are rendered with textures as distinct from one another as their original green and pink colors. Similarly, Zambia **1042** and Zimbabwe **1046** are properly rendered as separate countries.